

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

TURKS WHO AIDED ENGLAND IN EGYPT

Their Landing at Constantinople Prevented Until Lord Dufferin Interfered—A Castle and Military Munitions in Ireland on Fire.

A lively correspondence between the British and the Egyptian authorities was maintained during the morning of the 10th. The British Consul at Port Said, Lord Duffin, the British Consul General at Alexandria, Lord Cromer, and the British Consul at Suez, Lord Cromer, were all in connection with the British expedition to Egypt. These laborers are now returning from Port Said, and it is reported that the Porte has threatened them with exile. Lord Duffin was obliged first to deliver a note requesting that they be permitted to pass the Dardanelles. Subsequently he sent a note to the British Consul at Constantinople, Lord Cromer, in which he stated that the laborers had been permitted to pass the Dardanelles, it was met on its arrival at Constantinople by a boat containing armed police who prevented the laborers from landing. At 10 o'clock this morning they were still detained on the Russian steamer which brought them from Egypt. The Captain of the Port at Constantinople, Lord Cromer, has demanded the surrender, but the Captain and the agents of the vessel re-

ers, that if he did not receive guarantees for their safety, he should have them proceed to the morning on board the same vessel, at which they arrived here.

C. BORDIN has declined to enter the service of the Porto Rico government, but the Sultan has requested Gen. Wallace, United States Minister, to use his influence to induce him to accept the position.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1.—Nearly all the British troops have now been ordered to leave the city, and a more orderly with people, and the rents are greatly increasing.

CAROL, Oct. 1.—Andoulba Pasha has been given the view of the British troops yesterday through the bars of their prison windows.

At the heads of the different departments, in which he activated them all to adhere strictly to the laws.

One hundred British sailors have visited the pyramids.

BRINGING COREA TO TERMS.

Japan's Success Accended To The Usurper's Terms. Taken at 63 1/2.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 13.—The envoy from Japan reached Seoul, the capital of Corea, on Aug. 16, and was received with ostensible courtesy. After some difficulty he obtained audience with the king, who continues to rule nominally, though at that time completely under the sway of his father, the former regent now known as the Tai-on-Kun. At this audience, Aug. 18, the Japanese minister, Prince Iwakura, presented the Japanese proposals. The Government's demands, as requested that a commissioner be appointed to discuss them. This was agreed to, but several days having passed without any satisfactory action on the part of the Coreans, on Aug. 25 the Japanese envoy, Prince Iwakura, and his staff, accompanied by the Korean officials, and offers of intervention from the Chinese, returned on board his ship. The Japanese minister, Prince Iwakura, was a user to terms. He caused messages to be hastily despatched to the king, and the king's reply was a declaration of his desire to negotiate with the Japanese mediator to bring the envoy

back to the Capitol, where, on Aug. 30, for the first time since the Korean Government fled to Seoul, the Korean Government pleading its case to the following conditions:

First—To arrest the insurgents within twenty days and to return them to South Korea, Japan agrees to be present at their trial.

Second—To pay the families of those murdered and pay 50,000 yen to their families.

Third—To pay 100,000 yen as indemnity for the detention, etc., in five yearly installments.

Fourth—To pay 100,000 yen as indemnity for the protection of the legislation and to provide proper accommodations for them.

Finally, to send an apology by a special embassy to Japan.

Next—To gradually extend privileges to the Japanese residents and traders.

Finally, to provide conveniences for travel throughout Korea for the Japanese Government officials.

While this was going on the Chinese envoys, who had been in Seoul since the Japanese evacuation on April 25, suddenly called up the full body of his troops, about 3,000 or 4,000, to the Capitol building and surrounded it with machine guns. He also issued a not yet known, but it is certain the chief rebel and assassin, the Tat-un-ko, was arrested and taken to the Japanese Embassy in Seoul to Pien Shin. It is alleged that his departure

Hurricane in Ireland.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—A hurricane prevailed on Ireland to-day. At Cork more damage was done on land than had been caused by any previous storm for twenty years past. At least 100 persons were killed. The pier at New York, lying at Queenstown, was driven ashore, and several vessels were sunk in the harbor. At a later moment, houses were blown down, and the town was flooded. At Limerick twenty feet of the water of the river was blown down the drain service, causing a panic among the congregation who were passing, quickly alarmed the county jail was damaged.

Nihilism in Ireland.
ARMAGH, Oct. 1.—In the examination held

Herbert Spencer Ill.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Herbert Spencer, a prominent member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, and a well-known sportsman, is confined to his room at the St. Vernon Hotel, and is unable to leave his room.

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